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# Newmarket Rural District

IN THE

Administrative County of Cambridge.

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR

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### 1925

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To the Chairman and Members  
of the  
Newmarket Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present to you my Report for the year 1925 on the Sanitary Conditions and Vital Statistics for the Rural District of Newmarket.

The Report is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health, as set forth in Circular 648 of December 10th, 1925, and is a Survey Report.

Survey Reports, as distinguished from the Ordinary Reports of intermediate years, are required quinquennially and constitute a general review of the measure of progress in matters affecting public health in the area during the preceding five years.

ARTHUR MORGAN,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Newmarket Rural District contains 22 parishes and is situated in the Eastern part of the Administrative County of Cambridge. The river Cam, a tributary of the Ouse forms the Western boundary and is joined by a number of small streams known as Lodes, Bottisham Lode, Swaffham Lode, Burwell Lode, Soham Lode. Burwell Lode receives the New River and Reach Lode. Soham Lode is joined by the river Snail, this river flows in a north westerly direction passing through the villages of Snailwell, Fordham and Soham. The River Kennett arises in the extreme South Easterly portion of the district, and, leaving it to flow in a north westerly direction, re-enters the district for a short course at the village of Kennett; passing out again it flows along the North Eastern boundary of the district to join the River Lark, another tributary of the Ouse.

The geological formation is mainly chalk covered by boulder clay on the higher ground and by gravel in the valleys. The northern part of the district is on chalk marl and gault, which is covered in the fens by shell marl, peat and alluvium. The elevation varies from about 405 feet above ordinance datum in the southern portion to only five feet northwards in the fens.

The district is essentially agricultural in character, and with few exceptions the parishes are small and scattered.

Area : Land 80,856 acres.  
Inalnd Water 245 „

Population :	Total.	Male.	Female.
Census 1911	19,864.	10,142.	9,722.
„ 1921	18,647.	9,401.	9,246.
	<hr/> 1,217.	<hr/> 741.	<hr/> 476.

The population as estimated to the middle of 1925 is 18,890, on this the birth and death rates for the year are calculated.

Number of inhabited houses, census 1921 : 4,677.  
 „ „ families or separate occupiers, 1921 : 4,713.  
 „ „ rooms occupied „ 22,308.  
 „ „ „ per person „ 1'20.  
 „ „ persons per acre „ '2.

In 1921 the population in the Newmarket Rural District living more than two persons to a room is given in the Census figures for that year as 1,347 out of a total of 4,485 for the Administrative County. The same figure for the Chesterton Rural District, with a total population of 23,805, is 760.



## POPULATION, ETC. OF EACH OF THE 22 PARISHES.

	Area in Acres.	Population Census 1911.	Population Census 1921.	+ Increase or — Decrease.	No. of Private Families	Structur- ally separate dwellings.	Rooms per Person.	Persons per Acre.
Ashley	2,225	561	504	— 57	121	120	1.08	.2
Bottisham	2,854	704	624	— 80	159	159	1.22	.2
Brinkley	1,303	246	242	— 4	60	60	1.37	.2
Boro' Green	2,272	444	334	— 110	86	86	1.18	.1
Burwell	7,446	2,144	2,108	— 36	567	553	1.25	.3
Cheveley	2,559	724	599	— 125	152	147	1.21	.2
Chippenham	4,301	513	481	— 32	117	117	1.26	.1
Dullingham	3,387	765	645	— 120	172	171	1.25	.2
Fordham	4,204	1,410	1,461	+ 51	380	379	1.27	.3
Isleham	5,230	1,643	1,490	— 153	381	377	1.12	.3
Kennett	1,431	182	154	— 28	43	43	1.62	.1
Kirtling	3,126	627	553	— 74	131	131	0.47	.2
Landwade	127	22	33	+ 11	7	7	1.42	.3
Lode	3,133	679	569	— 110	148	147	1.21	.2
Snailwell	2,034	207	208	+ 1	50	50	1.09	.1
Soham	12,999	4,682	4,737	+ 55	1131	1129	1.21	.4
Stetchworth	2,891	776	659	— 117	158	156	1.22	.2
Swaffham Bulbeck	4,110	714	639	— 75	172	171	1.37	.2
Swaffham Prior	5,587	934	892	— 42	232	231	1.25	.2
Westley	1,149	208	200	— 8	47	47	1.16	.2
Wicken	3,965	682	667	— 15	186	186	1.41	.2
Woodditton	4,768	997	848	— 149	213	210	1.10	.2
TOTALS	81,101	19,864	18,647	— 1217	4713	4677	1.20	.2

It will be noticed that only four parishes shew any increase in population.

Rateable Value: Land, £64,180.

Buildings, £69,323.

Assessable Value: £101,409.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £355/16/10.

Beyond agriculture there is no particular industry, most of the inhabitants follow agricultural pursuits; the following table extracted from the Census Returns for 1921 shews the number employed in agriculture and other occupations:

	Males.	Females.
Total Population ... ..	9401	9246
Aged 0—11 ... ..	2143	2121
„ 12 and upwards ... ..	7258	7125
Agricultural Occupations ... ..	3732	119
Mining and Quarrying Occupations ... ..	10	—
Makers of Coke, Lime Cement, Etc. ... ..	37	—
„ „ Bricks, Pottery, Glass ... ..	10	—
Workers in Chemicals, Paints, etc. ... ..	12	—
Metal Workers ... ..	164	1
Electrical Apparatus, Fitters, etc. ... ..	12	—
Makers of Watches, etc. ... ..	5	—
Workers in Skins, Leather Goods Makers ... ..	11	—
Textile Workers ... ..	—	4
Makers of Textile Goods and Articles of Dress ... ..	45	65
„ „ Foods, Drinks, and Tobacco ... ..	110	8
Workers in Wood, etc. ... ..	183	9
Paper Workers, Printers, etc. ... ..	13	9
Builders, Bricklayers, etc. ... ..	346	2
Painters and Decorators ... ..	72	—
Workers in other materials ... ..	3	—
„ „ mixed and undefined materials ... ..	3	—
Persons in Water, Gas, and Electricity supply ... ..	4	—
Transport Workers ... ..	308	8
Commercial and Financial Occupations ... ..	312	124
Public Administration and Defence ... ..	58	24
Professional Occupations ... ..	93	160
Persons employed in Entertainments, etc. ... ..	110	2
„ „ „ Personal Service ... ..	171	708
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists, etc. ... ..	61	34
Warehousemen, etc. ... ..	12	1
Stationary Engine Drivers, etc. ... ..	29	—
All other occupations ... ..	389	8
Total Occupied ... ..	6315	1286
Un-occupied and Retired ... ..	943	5839
Total Occupied and Un-occupied ... ..	7258	7125



## VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
BIRTHS: Legitimate,	279	147	132
Illegitimate,	21	15	6
Grand Total,	300	162	138

Birth Rate per 1000 of population      ...      ...      15'8  
 „    „    „    „    „      „      England and Wales, 18'3

DEATHS: Total, 242.                      Male, 129.                      Female, 113.

The Death Rate, uncorrected for age and sex distribution, is 12'8.

The factor for correction is '743, the corrected Death Rate is therefore 9'5 as compared with a Death Rate for England & Wales of 12'2.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth      ... Nil.

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 26 (14 Males, 12 Females); based on 300 births this gives an Infantile Mortality figure of 86.6 per thousand births.

Infantile Mortality figure, England and Wales, 75.

Deaths of illegitimate babies and included in the total of 26, three (1 Male, 2 Females).

Deaths from Measles, all ages	...	1
„      „      Whooping Cough, all ages		1
„      „      Diarrhœa, under 2 years of age		nil.

The following table shews the Birth, Death, and Infantile Mortality Rates in the district during the last 10 years. It will be noticed that there is no very considerable variation.

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate. Uncorrected.	Death Rate. Corrected.	Infantile Mortality.
1915.	20'1	15'9	13'1	103
1916.	19'9	15'8	13'0	84
1917.	15'2	14'4	11'9	76
1918.	17'9	18'3	15'0	52
1919.	15'5	12'2	10'0	52
1920.	21'9	11'3	9'3	85
1921.	18'2	12'0	8'9	47
1922.	19'1	13'7	10'2	58'5
1923.	19'8	11'8	8'8	55'8
1924.	17'8	12'7	9'4	47
1925.	15'8	12'8	9'5	86'6

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1925.

Causes of Death.						Males.	Fe- males.
All Causes	...	...	...	...	...	129	113
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Small Pox	..	...	...	...	..	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	—	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Influenza	...	...	...	..	...	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica		...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system		..	...	...	...	7	6
Other tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	15	20
Rheumatic Fever		...	...	...	...	2	0
Diabetes	...	...	..	...	...	1	—
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.		...	...	...	...	9	10
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	15	16
Arterio sclerosis		...	...	...	...	5	6
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	..	...	...	4	4
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum		...	...	...	...	—	—
Diarrhœa, etc., (under 2 years)		...	...	...	...	—	—
Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Acute and chronic nephritis		...	...	...	...	1	3
Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	..	...	—	—
Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition				...	...	—	—
Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth				...	...	8	8
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Other deaths from violence	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
Causes ill defined or unknown		..	...	...	...	1	—
Special Causes (included above)							
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Polioencephalitis		...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of infants under one year	...	...			{ Total Illegitimate	13 1	10 2
Total Births						162	138
Legitimate						147	132
Illegitimate						15	6
Population						18,890	



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

**GENERAL HOSPITALS :** There is no General Hospital or Institution actually within the District. Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, is most frequently used ; a smaller proportion of cases are treated at the Rous Memorial Hospital, Newmarket. The Poor Law Institution serving the District is situated at Exning in the Urban District of Newmarket ; the County Asylum is at Fulbourn within the Rural District of Chesterton.

**MATERNITY AND CHILDREN'S WELFARE :** The Maternity and Child Welfare scheme is administered by the County Council. Home visitation is carried out by the Staffs of the County & District Nursing Association. There are no Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in any of the villages.

Children requiring hospital treatment, including cases needing orthopædic treatment, can receive the necessary attention at Addenbrooke's Hospital. There is also an arrangement under the County Scheme for the admission of maternity cases to this hospital when such a course becomes necessary.

**TUBERCULOSIS :** There is no Dispensary within the Rural District, the Dispensary at Cambridge serving the whole of the County area. Institutional treatment is arranged for by the County Council at various Sanatoria :

**MEN :—**Cambridgeshire Tuberculosis Colony at Papworth.

**WOMEN AND CHILDREN :—**Accommodation is reserved at the following Sanatoria : Bramblewood, Norfolk. Holt, Norfolk. Oakbank, Surrey. Ipswich, Suffolk. Institutions other than those specified are also available, including Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and Lord Mayor Treloar's for surgical cases.

**VENEREAL DISEASES :** Under the County Council's Venereal Diseases scheme free treatment can be obtained by attendance at the Clinics held weekly at Addenbrooke's Hospital. Beds are also reserved for in-patient treatment. Pathological specimens are examined free of charge to Medical Practitioners.

**NURSING IN THE HOME :** There are no arrangements for the nursing of Measles or other infectious diseases in the home. A certain amount of general nursing in suitable cases is carried out by the District Nurses.

Institutional Provision for unmarried Mothers, Illegitimate infants and Homeless children:—None within the area, but Mothers with infants without the support of a Father are admitted to the Ely Diocesan Maternity Home, Cambridge, under the County Council's Scheme.

MIDWIVES: There are thirteen trained Nurses who are Midwives and one untrained Registered Midwife working in the district. All but five Parishes (Isleham, Kennett, Kirtling, Snailwell and Wicken) are served in this way.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS: One whole-time Sanitary Inspector is employed by the Rural District Council, this official also acts as Inspector under the Housing Acts and as Inspector under the Meat Regulations. He also performs similar duties for the small adjoining Rural District of Moulton.

The Newmarket Rural District Council has combined with other Authorities for the appointment of a whole-time Medical Officer of Health, the districts represented are:

Newmarket Rural District (Cambs.)	...	Population	18,647
Moulton           ,,       ,,       (West Suffolk)	...	,,	2,189
Clare           ,,       ,,       ,,       ,,	...	,,	7,348
Bumpstead   ,,       ,,       (Essex)	...	,,	2,376
Haverhill Urban       ,,       (West Suffolk)	...	,,	4,083
Total       ,,			<hr/> 34,643 <hr/>

ISOLATION HOSPITALS: The district is served by the Newmarket and Moulton Joint Isolation Hospital. The Hospital is administered by a Joint Hospital Board constituted under Section 279 of the Public Health Act of 1875. The Joint Board consists of the Chairman, as *ex-officio* member, and three elective members from the Newmarket Rural District Council; the Chairman and two elective members from the Moulton Rural District Council. An annual grant is made by the Cambridge County Council to the Newmarket Rural District Council towards expenses incurred by the latter in maintaining the hospital.

The Hospital is situated on the Fordham Road near Newmarket. The accommodation provided consists of two large and two small wards together with a small block containing two rooms capable of holding one bed in each, this small block would appear to be intended for use as an observation ward, but is occupied by some of the staff owing to lack of other accommodation.

The Annual grant from the County Council is based on an accommodation of 14 beds, but a larger number have from time to time been in use and undoubtedly there has on occasion been some degree of overcrowding. Under ordinary circumstances two diseases can be concurrently treated, but owing to the continued prevalence of scarlet fever in the districts served only cases of this disease have been admitted during the last 18 months.



Cases are admitted from the Urban District of Newmarket, the Urban Council having an agreement to this effect with the Joint Hospital Board; the population served by the Hospital is therefore, Newmarket Rural, 18,647; Moulton Rural, 2,189; Newmarket Urban, 9,767; or a total of 30,603. About 30 beds would be necessary on the basis of one bed per thousand population, whereas 20 is the maximum number that should be in use at any one time under existing conditions.

The resident staff at the present time consists of a Matron, two Day Nurses, one Night Nurse, two Wardmaids, a Cook and a Porter. The only Staff accommodation provided is a cottage containing two sitting rooms, two bedrooms and a bathroom, with the result that the observation wards are used as sleeping quarters. Additional staff accommodation appears to be the most urgent requirement; the Joint Board have a scheme in preparation and plans have been submitted to the Ministry of Health, these included a scheme for the conversion of the existing drainage to a water carriage system.

A small steam disinfecter is kept at the hospital, and this can, by arrangement, be used for disinfecting clothing, bedding, etc., from infected houses in the district.

There is no motor ambulance, but a horse ambulance kept at the hospital is used for the conveyance of patients.

The number of cases admitted during the last five years from the different districts is as follows :

	Newmarket Rural.	Moulton Rural.	Newmarket Urban.
Scarlet Fever ...	211	7	201
Diphtheria ...	41	0	32
<i>Totals</i> ...	252	7	233

Altogether, therefore, 492 cases were admitted during this period, giving a yearly average of 98·4 admissions.

The Cambridge Borough Isolation Hospital will admit cases when accommodation permits on payment of the cost of removal by motor ambulance and a weekly charge of £2/12/6.

**SMALL POX:** Arrangements are in existence for the admission of any cases of this disease to the Small Pox Hospital at Cambridge.

**LABORATORY WORK:** Chemical analysis of water, etc., are carried out by the Public Analyst, Mr. J. West Knights, of Cambridge. The Council is not an Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and the only analyses made were of water samples, a list of these is given under water supplies.

**LEGISLATION IN FORCE:** The only adoptive Act in force in the district is Part III of the Public Health Act of 1890. This part, in so far as it is applicable to Rural Districts, has been adopted by the Council during the year. There are no Local Acts in force in the district.

Byelaws with respect to Tents, Vans, and similar structures have been in operation since Feb. 7th, 1905, and Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order since Dec. 1st, 1910. Byelaws with respect to New Streets and Buildings have been in force since Dec. 31st, 1888, but only as regards two parishes, viz., Cheveley and Woodditton. The Council have had the question of Building Byelaws under consideration on several occasions, and have now decided to adopt for the whole district the Model Byelaws, series IV(a) for Rural Districts, subject to a few slight modifications.

So far as new legislation is concerned the Public Health Act of 1925 came into operation in September. The Act is divided into nine Parts, of which Part VII, dealing with infectious disease and hospitals, and Part VIII, miscellaneous, operate without adoption. A Rural District Council may adopt the provisions in Part II to IV with the exception of a few Sections intended to apply to Urban Districts only. Part V, dealing with Watercourses, Streams, etc., cannot be adopted by a Rural District Council, and Part IX only extends to any area in which the Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846-1889, may be in force.

The Consolidated Housing Act of 1925 brings within one Consolidating Act the housing powers and duties of local authorities under a series of nine Acts passed between 1890 and 1921. The financial provisions of the 1923 and 1924 Acts are not included in the 1925 Act, and the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act of 1899—as amended by the 1923 Act—is also left in operation. The effective Housing Acts now in operation are therefore those of 1899, 1923, 1924 and 1925.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the district is drawn chiefly from the chalk, but on high ground the chalk water can only be obtained by deep wells sunk through the boulder clay. An instance of this is to be found in the Dullingham-Brinkley water scheme where the chalk was reached at a depth of 144 feet. On the completion of this scheme 8 of the 22 parishes will have a constant piped supply of water from the Council's waterworks.

The following is a resume of the water supply of each parish :

ASHLEY.—One deep public well. As far back as 1913 it was proposed to supply this village from the Waterworks at Saxon St. by extending the main from Broomstick corner, a distance of 1400 yards. There is no doubt but that this would be a more satisfactory source of supply for this village, but so far the matter has been in abeyance.

BOROUGH GREEN.—Will be supplied from the new waterworks.



BOTTISHAM.—In 1924 twelve samples of water taken from different wells at the North end of the village were all found to be unfit for drinking purposes. An improved supply is greatly needed in this part of the village, but up to the present no further steps have been taken in the matter. One proposal mooted is to obtain a housing site in this neighbourhood and provide a bored well to supply both the new and old houses.

BRINKLEY.—Will be supplied from the new waterworks.

BURWELL.—Five public pumps. In four instances the borehole is in the chalk, and in one it is carried down into the greensand.

REACH, BURWELL.—A new public well bored to the greensand was opened for the use of the public in May, 1924. The total depth of borehole is 160 feet.

CHEVELEY AND WOODDITTON.—A constant piped supply from the Council's Waterworks at Saxon St. The works are situated in one of the highest points in the neighbourhood and practically in the centre of the area supplied. The borehole is about 400 feet deep and the brickwork tower supports a cast iron tank of 45,000 gallons capacity. The length of mains is over five miles.

CHIPPENHAM.—A bored well and pump and private wells.

DULLINGHAM.—Will be supplied from new waterworks.

FORDHAM.—No public supply. *See note under Soham Waterworks.*

ISLEHAM.—No public well, private wells and river Lark.

KENNETT.—Private wells. No public supply.

KIRTLING.—No public supply. A special report was made to the parish Council in 1922. The objection made to the suggestion that the Saxon Street waterworks should be extended to this village was the expense that would be entailed on account of the scattered nature of the parish.

LANDWADE.—No public supply. Private wells.

LODE.—Public pump and private wells.

SNAILWELL.—No public supply. Private wells.

SOHAM.—From the Council's waterworks.

STETCHWORTH.—From the Council's waterworks situated at Stetchworth.

SWAFFHAM BULBECK.—Three public pumps, two bored into the chalk and one into the greensand.

SWAFFHAM PRIOR.—No public supply. Private wells.

WESTLEY.—Will be supplied from the new waterworks.

WICKEN.—Four public pumps bored to the greensand.

So far as Cheveley, Woodditton and Stetchworth are concerned practically all the cottages obtain water from standpipes.

HOUSES CONNECTED TO MAINS.			
	Standpipes.	Supplied through Water Meter.	Charged on Rateable Value.
Cheveley ...	12	20	6
Woodditton ...	15	9	7
Stetchworth ...	11	5	2

DULLINGHAM, WESTLEY, BRINKLEY AND BOROUGH GREEN WATER SCHEME: Work has been continued on this scheme during the year and it is hoped that the works will be completed by about May, 1926. The site of the waterworks adjoins the Dullingham-Brinkley road in the parish of Borough Green. In this situation a 12 in. borehole lined with steel tubes for 171 feet has been carried down to a depth of 400 feet. Over the borehole a reinforced concrete water tower is in course of erection. The floor of the concrete tank is 41 feet above ground level on the tower site, the proposed top water level will be 52 feet above ground level. The capacity of the tank is 30,000 gallons. So far about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  miles of mains have been laid throughout the four parishes together with the provision of the necessary valves, fire hydrants, etc. These parishes were all badly affected by the drought in 1921 and have hitherto relied upon wells as a source of water supply.

SOHAM WATERWORKS: These works were completed in August, 1923, and are designed to supply the parish of Soham. Population of Soham, 1921 Census, 4,737. Number of structurally separate dwellings, Census 1921, 1,129. Provision has, however, been made so as to permit of a possible extension of the main to the neighbouring village of Fordham. The length of mains laid up to the end of 1924 was  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles, during 1925 extensions were completed for the supply of Soham Cotes, Eye Hill, Barway and Soham Fen, bringing the total length of mains at the end of 1925 up to  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

Number of services from the mains at the end of 1924	...	472
" " " " " " added during 1925	...	90
Total number of services from the mains to Dec. 31st, 1925		562
Number of houses supplied from mains at the end of 1924	...	860
" " " " " " during 1925	...	127
" " " " to Dec. 31st, 1925	...	987

Number of houses not connected up with the mains:

(a) Within reasonable reach of supply from the mains	94
(b) Beyond " " " " " " " "	50

The latter figure includes some 40 dwellings in the Fen areas.



Quantity of water pumped out of boring at water tower :

1923.	July to Dec. 31st (approximate)	...	Gallons	2,766,905
1924.	Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st	...	„	5,237,597
1925.	Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st	...	„	6,076,513
Total quantity pumped				<hr/> 14,081,015 <hr/>

Average daily quantity of water consumed for all purposes :

1923.	July to Dec. 31st (approximate)	...	Gallons	15,203
1924.	Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st	...	„	14,185
1925.	Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st	...	„	16,648

Variations in the Rest Water Level in the Well (estimated height of floor level 44 feet above Ordnance Datum).

1923.	Maximum rest water level	24'50	Ft. A.O.D.	
			Minimum	18'50 Ft. A.O.D.
1924.	Maximum rest water level	24'75	Ft. A.O.D.	
			Minimum	18'75 Ft. A.O.D.
1925.	Maximum rest water level	24'25	Ft. A.O.D.	
			Minimum	16'34 Ft. A.O.D.

The question of water supply for the adjoining parish of Fordham (pop. 1,461) was referred to in my report for the year 1924. Twenty-one out of twenty-two samples of water taken that year for analysis were found to be polluted. Five others taken during the current year yielded the same result, the latter alone supplied twenty-one houses. There is no public supply in this village and it may be mentioned that, amongst other premises, the school is entirely without a supply of pure drinking water. The proximity of the Soham Waterworks and its undoubted capacity to supply both Soham and Fordham would seem to afford an opportunity for obtaining a pure and constant supply of water for this village. No developments have, however, taken place up to the end of the year.

Samples of water taken for analysis during the year :

	No. of samples.	Polluted.	Unpolluted.
Soham	18	18 (31)	nil
Burwell	2	1 (1)	1
Fordham	5	5 (21)	nil
Upend, Kirtling	1	nil	1
Lode Fen, Lode	1	1 (2)	nil
Totals	<hr/> 27 <hr/>	<hr/> 25 (55) <hr/>	<hr/> 2 <hr/>

The figures in brackets represent the number of houses supplied by the polluted wells. So far as Soham is concerned the waterworks have been laid on in the majority of these cases, but no action has been taken as regards the other parishes.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE:** There is no water carriage system of sewage disposal in operation in any of the villages with the exception of Stetchworth, where there is a pipe sewer with settling and filtration tanks.

Soham, Burwell and Fordham have sewers, but these were originally constructed for surface water drains many years ago and are unsuitable for dealing with any volume of sewage; nor is there any means of purifying the effluent. The only work in connection with drainage matters carried out during the year has been the re-laying of about 170 yards of defective drain in Hythe Lane, Burwell, the cleansing of the settling tanks at Stetchworth, and the erection of a Public Urinal at Soham. So far as Soham is concerned difficulties in regard to the existing method of drainage have arisen from time to time, particularly since the parish has had a piped supply of water. This matter was dealt with in a Special Report in 1924. The conclusions arrived at were, that short of a proper system of sewerage and sewage disposal, the only alternative would be to deal with nuisances when they arose as effectually as possible, to convert insanitary privies into pail closets and adopt a system of scavenging, at any rate for the more congested area.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, SCAVENGING, ETC.:** In the congested areas, more particularly in the larger parishes, there is always a difficulty in getting privies converted into pails owing to the absence of or very limited amount of garden ground available for disposal of the contents. The type of privy in general use serves as a combined receptacle for excremental and household refuse, and cannot be too strongly condemned from a health point of view, particularly when situated in congested areas and in close proximity to the backs of cottages as is often the case.

There is no scavenging scheme in operation in any part of the district. Such a scheme is undoubtedly needed and would help to alleviate many of the existing nuisances caused by the accumulation of refuse. The scheme might, in the first instance, be limited to one or more of the larger parishes and deal with house refuse only, gradually extending its activities as the occasion arose.

The following table gives an indication of the relative numbers of water closets, privies, etc. :

Houses inspected.	Privies.	Pails.	Water Closets.
3,316	2,028	515	105
Percentage	61·1	15·5	3·1

**RIVERS AND STREAMS:** These are referred to at the commencement of the Report; the only ones that receive any pollution are Burwell Lode and Soham Lode; the former receives a certain amount of sewage pollution from the village of Burwell, and the latter from the villages of Soham and Fordham.



SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA: The following figures have been provided by Mr. A. E. Austin, C.R.S.I., who is Sanitary Inspector for the district:

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	1304
Factories	...	...	...	12
Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	72
Dwelling Houses	...	...	...	935
Schools	...	...	...	10
Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...	49
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	112
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	82
Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	2
Other premises	...	...	...	30
Nuisances or defects found	...	...	...	207
" " " remedied	...	...	...	150
(a) Informal written Notices	...	...	...	156
(b) Statutory Notices	...	...	...	58
Result of service thereof—(a) Complied with	...	...	...	128
(b) " "	...	...	...	28
Number of houses repaired	...	...	...	23

DISINFECTION : Number of disinfections after infectious disease :

(a) Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	106
(b) Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2
(c) Other diseases	...	...	...	...	4
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	5
(e) Shelters	...	...	...	...	2
(f) Cancer	...	...	...	...	1
(g) Schools	...	...	...	...	1
(h) Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	1
			Total	...	122

SCHOOLS: So far as sanitary arrangements in schools are concerned out of 28 Public Elementary Schools 16 are supplied with pail closets, the others have cesspits that are of modern construction in about six instances.

The water supply is from waterworks in seven cases ; the remainder rely on pumps or wells.

## HOUSING.

(I) GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT: There is an urgent need for cottages of the working class type, containing at least three bedrooms, and that could be let at a rent within the scope of the agricultural labourer. The Rural District Council erected 66 cottages in five parishes in 1920 and 1921, and has now adopted a proposal to erect 200 in three years. Negotiations are in progress for sites.

There has been no important change in population during the last five years, nor is any anticipated. The Census figures for each parish are given at the commencement of the Report.

(II) OVERCROWDING: There are about 76 cases of overcrowding in the district and the causes may be attributed to the lack of cottages with a sufficient number of bedrooms; to young married couples living with their parents, being unable to obtain other accommodation; and to the inability of occupiers with large families to pay the rent of houses large enough for their needs. The measures contemplated by the Rural District Council for dealing with overcrowding are the erection of new cottages. Nine cases of overcrowding were reported during the year, but no action to alleviate them could be taken.

(III) FITNESS OF HOUSES: A large proportion of the houses are old, and on account of their age and method of construction are not of high standard. In the 22 years, 1904 to 1925, 514 houses have been built in the district, 448 by private enterprise and 66 by the Rural District Council, an average of about 23 a year. More than half of the total number were erected in three parishes, Burwell, Soham and Fordham. In the remaining parishes the number erected in this period does not average one per year.

A large number of the cottages have walls constructed of stud and plaster, or clunch, while a smaller number have brick or flint walls: many of the cottages have roofs of thatch or pantiles, and some have slates or corrugated iron sheeting. The usual accommodation provided consists of a living room, a smaller room used as a larder or general store room, and two bedrooms. In many of the older cottages there is no damp course, the floors are paved with bricks laid directly on the earth, often below the level of the adjoining ground, and water dripping from the roofs to the ground causes dampness of the walls and floors. It would not appear that there are many instances of defects being due to acts of waste or neglect by tenants, but there are some cases where defects might be attributed to want of supervision by owners, small necessary repairs being allowed to accumulate until the question becomes a costly one with the prospect of little or no return on the outlay. No action has been taken as regards unfit houses under the Public Health Acts, but when houses are incapable of being made fit the principle adopted is to apply for closing orders as the cottages become vacant. The principal difficulty in remedying unfitness is one of cost; to render some of these cottages reasonably habitable practically means re-construction, and it has to be borne in mind that the rents in some cases do not exceed 1/6 to 2/- weekly.

The following list gives particulars of overcrowding, the number of houses thought to be required by the Parish Councils and the number allotted under the Council's scheme:



Parish.	Overcrowding.	Houses asked for by the Parish Council.	Quota of 200 houses pro rata population.
Ashley	... 4	—	—
Boro' Green	... 3	—	—
Bottisham	... 4	12	8
Brinkley	... —	6	3
Burwell	... 15	20	28
Cheveley	... 2	—	—
Chippenham	... 3	8	6
Dullingham	... 6	20	9
Fordham	... 6	60	19
Isleham	... 1	17	20
Kennett	... —	—	—
Kirtling	... —	16	7
Landwade	... —	—	—
Lode	... 1	6	8
Snailwell	... —	—	—
Soham	... 20	75	63
Stetchworth	... 1	—	—
Swaffham Bulbeck	2	12	8
Swaffham Prior	3	12	12
Westley	... —	—	—
Wicken	... 1	6	9
Woodditton	... 4	—	—
Totals	76	270	200

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including number given separately under b)	...	24
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts,		
(1) By Local Authority	...	—
(2) By other bodies or persons		6

#### I. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES. INSPECTION.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	520
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	... ..	78
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	7
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		25

## II. REMEDY of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. ... ..	23
---	----

## III. ACTION under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) by owners ... ..	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	—

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) by owners ... ..	—
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ..	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit ... ..	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	—
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	—



Particulars of the 24 houses erected during the year :—

Parish.	With State Assistance.	Without.	Total.
Burwell ... ..	...	4	4
Cheveley (Village) ...	...	4	4
„ (Park Estate)	2	2	4
Woodditton (Saxon St.)	...	1	1
„ (Nr. Newmarket Station)	2	4	6
Soham ... ..	2	2	4
Ashley ... ..	...	1	1
	—	—	—
	6	18	24
	—	—	—

About thirteen could be described as working class cottages, the remainder being of rather a better type.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) MILK SUPPLY: Number of Cowkeepers or Purveyors of Milk on the Register :

(a) Wholesale Purveyors	...	...	72.
(b) Retail Purveyors	...	...	33.

Four of the Retail Purveyors keep no cows, 45 of the Cowkeepers keep less than five cows each. Speaking generally the most frequent fault to which attention has to be drawn is the need for a higher standard of cleanliness, and this is particularly so in the case of cowkeepers who only keep a small number of cows. In some of these cases the cowsheds are of unsatisfactory construction and nothing short of re-construction could make them suitable; the occupiers are often people of small means partly dependent upon the milk business for a living, who state that they cannot afford to spend money on the provision of proper cowsheds, and that pressure in this direction would mean the giving up of the business and the loss of a portion of their livelihood. With regard to Dairies where milk is stored there are again a number of instances, particularly of people in a small way of business, where there is no proper dairy, the milk being kept in the pantry along with other articles of food.

All occupiers of cowsheds have been supplied with a copy of the Regulations with respect to Dairies and Cowsheds, and a copy of Leaflet No. 241 with respect to the construction of cowsheds issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Structural improvements have been carried out in three instances, and two new cowsheds have also been erected. One of these, situated at Cheveley, is of large size, 100 feet long by 36 feet wide and is constructed on modern lines.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act came into operation on Sept. 1st, and contains various important provisions particularly as to the prohibition of the supply of milk likely to cause tuberculosis, and the enlargement of the powers of Officers of Local Authorities to take samples of milk. No samples of milk for bacteriological examination have been taken during the year, nor have any instances of cattle suffering from tuberculosis come to light.

No action has been taken under Section 2 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act of 1922, whereby the local authority has power, under certain circumstances, to refuse registration of, or to remove from the Register, retail purveyors of milk, either absolutely, or in respect of any specified premises.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. No licence has been granted by the Council for the sale of milk in the district under special designations, nor is the Council an Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts or the Diseases of Animals Acts.

(B) MEAT: The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, came into operation on April 1st, 1925, and contain many important provisions designed to prevent the sale for human food of unsound or diseased meat and for the maintenance of a proper standard of cleanliness as regards shops, stalls, and the protection of meat from contamination in course of transport or when exposed for sale. There is also a provision that no person suffering from an infectious disease to which the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, applies shall take part either in the slaughtering of animals intended for human food or in the handling of meat. Furthermore, notice of times of slaughtering is to be given to the Local Authority and the carcass retained for a time to give an opportunity for inspection by an Official of the Authority.

A register of the days and times of slaughtering is kept by the Sanitary Inspector, who has been appointed to act under these Regulations, and notices are also given when any slaughtering takes place out of the regular hours specified. As far as possible visits are made at the time of slaughtering, but in a scattered rural district with an area of 80,410 acres containing 22 parishes, the carrying out of this part of the Regulations presents some difficulty. No arrangements have been made for "meat marking" or the placing of a distinctive mark on carcasses inspected at the time of slaughter and found to be free from disease. No carcasses have been condemned during the year.

There are no meat stalls in the district. So far as shops are concerned the importance of preventing meat from being contaminated by dust and flies has been pointed out to the occupiers and the practice of hanging meat in the doorways or just outside discouraged. There have been some improvements and glass windows or wire gauze has been fitted in a few cases where there was previously no such protection. At the same time there is in several instances much scope for further improvement particularly in the protection of meat from dust and flies.



Hitherto there have been no urban powers applied for or byelaws adopted with regard to slaughter-houses in this district. The Rural District Councils (Slaughter-houses) Order, 1924, came into operation on Jan. 1st, 1925, and applies urban powers to all districts where they were not previously in force. This entails the licensing by the Council of all slaughter-houses not in use and occupation as such at the date the Order came into operation (premises already in use at that time become automatically registered) and the adoption of byelaws for the control of these premises. Byelaws were accordingly adopted by the Council and received the assent of the Ministry in November.

At the end of 1920 there were eighteen slaughter-houses in use in the district, in January, 1925, 24 ; in December, 1925, 32 (3 licensed and 29 Registered). In twelve of the slaughter-houses pigs only are killed, and in some instances the number is only one or two a week. Eight of the 32 occupiers have no shops in the district, but have either shops in the town of Newmarket or sell their meat direct to other butchers. There are no public slaughter-houses in the district.

While a number of improvements have been effected during the year there are still about five slaughter-houses that are regarded as unsatisfactory from a structural point of view, in one instance the occupier proposes to erect new premises, and in another to re-construct the existing building. It has frequently been necessary to press for a higher standard of cleanliness and in particular for the more frequent removal of refuse.

Mr. Austin, the Sanitary Inspector for the district, has classified the slaughter-houses according to their structural condition as follows :—

Satisfactory	{	<i>a.</i>	Premises adapted and Licensed, 1925	...	3
		<i>b.</i>	Improved before registration, 1925	...	1
		<i>c.</i>	Adapted during 1924	...	2
		<i>d.</i>	Fairly modern construction, brick walls		7
Older construction but fairly satisfactory		( <i>e</i> )	...	...	5
Poor	( <i>f</i> )	...	...	...	9
Unsatisfactory	( <i>g</i> )	...	...	...	5

He also reports that in six registered premises new cement floors have been provided to replace defective floors, and that in five other cases structural improvements have been made.

There is one Knackers yard in the district ; the license was renewed during the year.

(C) OTHER FOODS : The only unsound food condemned during the year consisted of eight tins that were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

BAKEHOUSES : Number in the district	...	...	26
„ of inspections	...	...	48

The usual requirements with regard to limewashing have been carried out. Circulars were issued in April and October to all occupiers drawing attention to the cleansing and limewashing required by Section 99 of Factories and Workshops Act.

Speaking generally these premises are kept in a satisfactory condition although some of the buildings are old and small.

In seven instances the water supply is laid on from waterworks; in five cases water is obtained from public pumps or wells; the remaining 14 have pumps or wells on the premises. In four of the latter the water has been found on analysis to be polluted and unfit for drinking purposes, but no alternative supply is as yet available in this particular village.

Undesirable features that may be commented on are the practices of occasionally storing coal or articles unconnected with the process of breadmaking in the bakehouse, also in small bakehouses without any proper place for storage, sacks of flour are kept in the bakehouse, thus leaving little room in which to carry on breadmaking and increasing the difficulty of keeping the place clean. Other unsatisfactory features are the handling and the exposure of an article of food of this description to dirt and dust in the course of delivery in uncovered baskets or carts.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 128 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified; 103 cases were admitted to the Newmarket and Moulton Joint Isolation Hospital and one to the Cambridge Borough Isolation Hospital; 24 cases were isolated at home. In more than 18% of cases it could not be said that conditions were suitable for isolation at home. As in 1924 the disease assumed, in the majority of cases, very mild characteristics and for this reason the outbreak presented a certain amount of difficulty in controlling. Cases occasionally only coming to light when in the peeling stage, the initial symptoms being so trivial as to pass unnoticed by the parents. Table C gives the number of scarlet fever cases in each of the affected parishes together with the number of families involved. Eighty-one of the 128 cases occurred during the first six months of the year, and the parish most affected was Fordham (49 cases).

One death is attributed to scarlet fever, but in this case the child apparently contracted the illness while undergoing treatment for another ailment in an institution outside the district.



One case of diphtheria and two doubtful cases were notified, the two latter were admitted to the Cambridge Isolation Hospital, and in these two cases the throat condition was found to be due to organisms other than diphtheria bacilli.

In addition a fatal case of acute anterior poliomyelitis occurred at Kirtling in a girl aged 15, and a case of encephalitis lethargica at Soham in March.

The notifiable diseases most in evidence in the district since 1920 have been scarlet fever and diphtheria ; it will be seen from the following table that since 1922 the incidence of diphtheria has much diminished but that of scarlet fever has increased ; during the last two years, however, the latter has been of a consistently mild type. There has been no undue prevalence of any other infectious disease during the period under review. No case of dysentery or trench fever has been reported since the inception of the regulations regarding notification in 1919 ; the last case of malaria occurred in 1920, and no case of enteric fever has been reported since that year.

			1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.
Diphtheria	...	...	1	12	13	48	8	14
Scarlet Fever	...	...	128	80	11	33	21	19
Encephalitis Lethargica			1	1	—	—	1	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1

In all cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or other serious infectious disease, every infected house is visited, contacts kept under observation and a careful search made for any missed or unnoticed cases, not only among families directly affected but amongst adjoining houses and families where there are suspicious absentees from school, leaflets containing suggestions as to precautionary measures are also distributed. In this following up of cases of infectious disease, whether notifiable or not, school notifications are largely utilised and have proved to be of considerable assistance. Disinfection of infected premises is effected by the formalin spray ; the steam disinfectant at the local Isolation Hospital can, by arrangement, be used for the disinfection of infected clothing and bedding. There is no special provision in the district for the cleansing of verminous persons, etc.

Up to the present the Schick and Dick tests in diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively have not been employed. So far as diphtheria is concerned antitoxin is obtained by practitioners when required and paid for by the Council.

So far as regards non-notifiable infectious disease there has been a certain prevalence of influenza, mostly of a mild type; this disease accounted for four deaths during the year as against 12 in 1924, 4 in 1923, and 8 in 1922. The death rate per thousand population for these years is as follows:

	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
Newmarket Rural District	'21	'63	'21	'42
England and Wales ...	'32	'49	'22	'54

Measles was most in evidence between April and July and again during the last four months of the year, at this time also occurred a number of cases of german measles. The number of cases of school exclusions reported on account of whooping cough gradually rose from two in the month of June to 42 in November and fell to 9 in December. Mumps was prevalent during June, July, August and September.

Altogether there were received from schools 663 notifications of children excluded on account of infectious disease, these included the following: measles 207; german measles 50; whooping cough 129; mumps 155. The largest number received in any one month was 113 in November.

The death rate per thousand population for measles and whooping cough for the last four years is as follows:

Measles.	1925.	1924.	1923.	1922.
Newmarket Rural District	'05	'21	nil	nil
England and Wales ...	'13	'12	'14	'15
Whooping Cough.				
Newmarket Rural District	'05	'10	'10	'05
England and Wales ...	'15	'10	'10	'16

Cancer caused 35 deaths during the year equal to a death rate of 1'85 per thousand population as against rates of 1'84, 1'26, 1'64 for the years 1924, 1923 and 1922.

**BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS:** These are usually carried out by the County Bacteriologist, Dr. W. Henwood Harvey, at the Laboratory, 6, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge. A certain amount is also done by the Clinical Research Association of London.

During the year 25 swabs were examined for the presence of diphtheria bacilli by Dr. Harvey at Cambridge, in addition to specimens from what was thought might be a doubtful case of enteric. Twenty-two swabs were also sent by practitioners in the district to the Clinical Research Association.



TABLE A,      Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

Disease.	Total cases notified.	AT AGES—YEARS.											Deaths.	
		—1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—		65—
Small Pox      ...      ...														
Scarlet Fever    ...    ...	128		1	6	4	10	57	31	9	5	3	2		103 1*
Diphtheria      ...      ...	1									1				
Enteric Fever including Paratyphoid ...      ...														
Puerperal Fever      ...	1									1				1*
Pneumonia      ...      ...	10					1				3	2	4		8
Erysipelas      ...      ...	9								1	2	2	3	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica    ...	1								1					1*
Acute anterior Poliomyelitis	1								1					1
Diseases notifiable locally. Chicken Pox      ...      ...	25		1	2	2	2	17			1				
Totals      ...      ...	176		2	8	6	13	74	31	12	13	7	9	1	106
														10

\* Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified	At Home.	Treated. In Hospital.				
2	2	—	2	—	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

TABLE B.

TABLE C INDICATING THE INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SCARLET FEVER DURING THE YEAR.

Parishes affected.	Monthly Totals.												Year-ly Totals	Number of Families affected.	No. of cases removed to Hospital.	No. of cases Isolated at home.
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Ashley						2							2	1	2	
Bottisham												1	1	1	1	
Burwell		4						1	3			1	9	6	9	
Boro' Green		1											1	1		1
Cheveley	2	2	2		2	1	1	2	2	2	3		19	10	12	7
Dullingham	2	2					1						5	3	5	
Fordham	3	6	3	11	3	5	2	1	3	8	3	1	49	33	44	5
Isleham	3	1	4		2			1			1	3	15	12	14	1
Lode					3								3	2		3
Swaffham Bulbeck	5		1										6	3	5	1
Stetchworth	2												2	2	2	
Soham	2	3	2	2			1	3			1		14	13	8	6
Woodditton								2					2	1	2	
Totals ...	19	19	12	13	10	8	5	10	8	10	8	6	128	88	104	24

There were 11 return cases, i.e., cases occurring in the same family within 28 days of the discharge of a patient from hospital: these occurred as follows:—

FORDHAM	...	...	4 return cases (3 families)
DULLINGHAM	...	2	(1 " )
CHEVELEY	...	2	(2 " )
Total	...	11	" in 6 families



**TABLE D. TUBERCULOSIS. NEW CASES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR.**

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1			1	1				
5	5	3	2					
10	2	4						
15	4		1					
20	2	6				2		
25	4	6			1	2		
35	4	2			2	1	1	
45	2	2			1			
55	1	1			1			
65 & upwards	1	1			2	1		
Totals	25	25	4	1	7	6	1	

There were no deaths of un-notified cases.

Notifications and deaths in previous years, shewing case and death rates per thousand population, the figures in brackets represent the deaths and death rates.

		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Pulmonary	...	59 (10)	32 (11)	30 (7)	40 (9)	50 (13)
Non	„	14 (9)	5 (6)	7 (5)	7 (4)	5 (1)
Total	...	73 (19)	37 (17)	37 (12)	47 (13)	55 (14)
Case rate per 1000 pop.		3'91	1'97	1'95	2 46	2'91
Death „ „ „		(1'01)	( '90)	( '63)	( '68)	( '74)

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 which came into operation in August. These Regulations make it an offence for any person who is aware that he is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis to enter upon any employment or occupation in connection with a Dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk.

Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, provides for the compulsory removal and detention in an institution of a person suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and in an infectious state—no action has been necessary under this section.

### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories :—Number of Inspections	...	...	...	12
Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	72
Number of written Notices (re Limewashing)	...	...	...	54

Defects found in five instances were remedied; there were no prosecutions or matters referred to H.M. Inspector.

Number of Workshops on the Register at end of year	...	...	...	89
Outworkers Lists received from employers	...	...	...	2
„ actual number	...	...	...	2
Nature of work	...	...	...	Wearing apparel
Infected premises	...	...	...	None

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